



William Rochelle



Dorothy Ames



Geraldine Dillman



Alice Bailey



William Gausmann



Howard Mace

4 Appointed To S. L. C. By Rochelle, Council Head

Ames, Dillman, Gausmann and Mace Are Named

(The revision of Student Life Committee calls for six members of the faculty and six members of the student body. Those members already on the Student Life Committee representing the student body are the president, William Rochelle, and Secretary Alice Bailey. No provision was made in the last Student Council elections for election of four members to the Student Life Committee.)

Dorothy Ames, Geraldine Dillman, William Gausmann and Howard Mace were appointed to the Student Life Committee at the last meeting of the Student Council by William Rochelle, president of Student Council.

Prof. DeWitt Bennett, chairman of the Student Life Committee, suggested that since there were four places of the Student Life Committee, not filled at the last school elections that the secretary, social calendar chairman and the elections chairman of the Student Council serve on the Student Life Committee during the coming year.

"Unrepresentative"

William Gausmann, Men's Independent's representative declared that this way of appointing members to the Student Life Committee was unrepresentative, and that the student body as a whole should have some say in the matter.

He then made the following motion: "It is moved that the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer be elected and that the president appoint a committee of three members of the Council, and that these three be given the power to nominate the other two to sit on the Student Life Committee, and that they also be given authority to request The Hatchet to publish the motion so that any person desiring to do so may have a platform in regard to their choice of members to represent them on the Student Life Committee."

It was pointed out that these members of the Student Council had been chosen by the student body and that this method of election was the best available. By a strict party vote, Gausmann's motion was defeated and Prof. DeWitt Bennett's suggestion was put into effect.

Fresh Argument

The argument over entering freshmen began after Cap Gardner, representative of the Interfraternity Council, outlined the fraternity rush rules for the coming year. He said the delayed pledging sponsored this year by the Interfraternity Council would result in more men becoming acquainted with the fraternities, and probably also result in more men being pledged. He also said that fraternities were interested in getting the freshmen acquainted with the school and entering him into activities.

Gausmann asked that there be no rushing of any kind during the first week of school. Gausmann declared "I was afraid that on campus rushing will detract from the attention the incoming freshmen might pay to other things."

Wayne Kniffin, president of the Sophomore Club, said, "I don't see why I should put my neck out, but Cap Gardner is talking about what will benefit the fraternity and not the freshmen. You fraternities are not going to pass around to the other fraternities your good rush men and the freshmen will probably see and know as little as possible." There was some discussion as to a bulletin board being erected in the front of the Library Building, and the probable cost.

Appointments

Pres. William Rochelle gave out his list of appointments to head the various committees outlined in his election program last year. They are: the Co-op, Roger Powers, director; social calendar committee, Geraldine Dillman, chairman; Mary Lou Nash, and Bill Derrick; magazine committee, Howard Ennes, chairman; Winfield Rankin; town hall committee, William Gausmann, chairman; Karl Schmidt, Miriam Schmidt, Jack Wibby and Left and Center Party Chiefs of the Union; homecoming rally committee, George Haskell, vice chairman; freshman mixer, John Rhodes, chairman; freshman week coordinating committee, Wayne Kniffin, chairman; Cap Gardner, Alice Bailey, John Rhodes, Charles Hurd, William Gausmann and Howard Ennes.

Methodists Plan Bigger Activity

The Wesley Club held its mid-summer meeting July 14 at Columbian House. Questions of policy were discussed along with ways the club should progress. The consensus of opinion showed that the club has a large field of usefulness and unless it can meet the demands and needs of a large religious group on the campus, it would be useless to continue.

Those present accepted the challenge and are planning a program for the coming school year that should be helpful to every Methodist student. Several weaknesses in the club were pointed out and acknowledged. The burden of their correction rests partly on the officers for the coming year who are Jimmy Mott, president; Josephine Kerns, vice-president; Hilda Gunderson, secretary; and Jack Spencer, treasurer.

Committee chairmen were appointed. The program committee arranged a swimming party at Wardman Park Pool August 2, especially arranged for Summer School students.

The World Community
A Survey of Contemporary
Opinions
Pages 2 and 3
In Consideration of the Inter-
American Center
Editorial on Page 2

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Sophomore Club Will Aid Freshman To Register

Kniffin, President, Outlines 3-Point Plan for Group

All organizations or activities that desire time for some sort of function during Freshman Week, send such petition to The Hatchet Office, 2001 G St., giving the date, organization, or activity, and function planned. The petition should be sent in care of the Committee for the Coordination of Freshman Week by Aug. 13.

The recently organized Sophomore Club will be present in a body on Registration Day to welcome and assist all incoming freshmen, according to Wayne Kniffin, president of the organization, in a statement made following a meeting of the club last Tuesday in Columbian House. A freshman tea to be given at 4 o'clock on the first afternoon of registration is one of the many social events planned for freshman week, he said.

Purposes Outlined
The purpose of the club is to perform the following functions, Kniffin stated:

1. To provide for incoming freshmen a proper and friendly way of becoming acquainted quickly, both among their own group and with the members of the other classes in the University, by presenting a reasonably priced and satisfactory social life.
2. To furnish all activities on the campus, including sororities and fraternities, with a new supply of material that can be contacted easily.
3. To present to the freshmen a clearing house through which they can contact immediately prominent officers of all the major activities.

50 Members
The club has approximately 50 members at the present time, Kniffin said, and meetings will be held twice a month at 12:30 noon. Guest speakers will be invited at various times during the year, and all meetings will be open to members of the faculty who desire to address the group. Debatable will be an important activity in the club, Kniffin said.

In keeping with their proposed functions, plans are being made for the coming Sophomore Club dance to be given the last night of summer school on August 13th, in the Student Club, to the strains of a well-known colored orchestra, according to Stanley Segalish, General Chairman of the affair.

Tickets are on sale now for the dance, priced at 50 cents a couple and may be obtained at the Student Club or from any member of the Sophomore Club. Assisting Segalish are Philip Fairchild, Eleanor Thomas, and Jerome Fisher, with Allen Rothenburg and Morton Churchill taking charge of publicity.

Turner Recovering From Hand Injury

Jay Turner, Colonial backfield star, who was injured early last month while working at the Heurich brewing plant, has shown remarkable improvement, so much so that his injured right hand has practically healed.

It was feared that after the full-back's hand was caught in an ice cutting machine that at least two of his fingers would have to be amputated. However, efficient and timely surgical attention not only saved the fingers but placed them well on the road to recovery.

Coleman Will Address S. A. E. Convention

Ben Coleman has been selected from the membership of all active chapters to speak at the Sigma Alpha Epsilon convention in Chicago, August 27, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. His subject will be "The Chapters Collegiate." The program is designed to portray the history and present situation of S. A. E. It is the 51st National Anniversary Convention, to be held August 26 to 28.

Union Executive Session Attacks "Foreign Influence"

(See Editorial on Page 2)

Following the disclosure of several rumors stating that some participants in campus politics had caused the exertion of "foreign influence" upon the Union, members of the organization's Executive Council held a called session last week and passed unanimously a resolution condemning such tactics.

The meeting, attended by all the council's 10 representatives, was the outgrowth of a persistent wave of assertions later disproved, to the effect that one of the campus political parties rendered certain assistance to a group in the Union, in lieu of a political coalition in the future, allegedly facilitating the elevation of "fusion supporters."

In Executive Session
Charges made were of such a delicate nature that William Gausmann, Chairman of the Right Party, moved the committee go into closed session to prevent the dissemination of information given at the session. The motion was adopted by a unanimous voice vote.

The resolution, carrying with it penalties to be prescribed by the Executive Council, is in full as follows:

"Should any member or members of any party of the Union attempt to exert or cause to be exerted in the Union, or any party thereof, the influence of campus political organizations foreign to the Union, such person or persons shall be subject to such penalty as the Executive Council of the Union shall prescribe after the facts of such action are definitely established as true by the Executive Council at the conclusion of a fair hearing; provided, however, that no charge shall be considered by the Council unless made in writing specifically setting out the persons and particular instances in question."

Council members approved the adoption as a by-law to be added to Article IV of By-laws and Rules of Procedure.

Resolution Clears Case
Before adjourning, the body passed a resolution which completely crushed the allegation and implied that charges were erroneous and without substantiation. There was, however, divergent opinion across another political channel.

"This brings out what could happen under this system," the individual said. "I'm for changing things." Asked what changes he would propose, the critic retorted, "I can figure that out if you give me a little time."

Amendments Moved
The investigation disposed of, William Gausmann, of the Right Party, offered a series of amendments to alter the Union's constitution. Perhaps the major and most important measures proposed, some members believe, were the two regarding general elections and the possible removal of the Union's president.

Should the change in Article V be made it would permit the party receiving a majority to seat its candidate as president. In the event no party obtained a majority of votes cast, the president would be chosen by an electoral college of 20 members, the electors being selected in proportion to the votes received by each of the parties.

Second only in importance to the proposal mentioned first was the measure which would cause the president of the Union to be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Council.

Although it wasn't revealed at the meeting, individual representatives seemed to think the act would take away too much power from the president's office.

Sorority Creates Zoology Prize

A prize of \$10 to be known as the Phi Sigma Sigma Award will be presented next year to the most outstanding student in elementary zoology, according to a letter received by the editor of The Hatchet from Naomi Birn, member of Phi Sigma Sigma. The President's office has not as yet confirmed this report.

This award will be the second zoology award available to freshmen, the other being the Beta Phi Alpha gold medal to the most outstanding student in zoology, and the seventh general award to the freshmen at the University.

Symphony Club Will Hold Musical Tomorrow

Reception by members of the Summer Sessions student body and faculty of the Symphony Club-Hatchet recorded symphonic concert on July 15 has made possible the presentation of a second program. It will be held tomorrow night, or Friday in case of rain, in the yard at 8:10. There is no admission charge.

The program will include, in addition to recorded music, a piano solo by Milton Salkind, a student in the University. He will play the First Movement of the Concerto in A Minor by Robert Schumann.

Recorded selections include the Overture to "Egmont," Ludwig Von Beethoven; Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Felix Mendelssohn; Symphony in D Minor, Cesar Franck; and the Prelude to Act III of "Lohengrin," Richard Wagner.

The first program, scheduled for July 14 but postponed until the following evening because of inclement weather, was attended by more than 125 persons. The recorded music was reproduced over an amplification system at the rear of Corcoran Hall, and the audience occupied chairs on the grass.

Instituted as an experiment, the project received the wholehearted support of students and faculty, and many comments have been received by The Hatchet and Symphony Club suggesting selections for the program. As many as possible are included in the program for tomorrow.

Prof. Henry Goddard Roberts, of the Department of Public Speaking, who acted as program commentator for the first concert, will introduce the compositions again tomorrow.

Dean Robert W. Bolwell of the Summer Sessions, who financially backed the venture, expressed himself as being very pleased with the result, and urged the student committee to arrange a further program. In a letter to Tatiana Jasny, president of the Symphony Club, he said:

"May I through you offer my congratulations to the entire group who have worked with you in connection with the concert last night. It was most enjoyable and a splendid thing for University students to do on their own campus. I should like to contemplate another concert of this nature to be held before the Summer Sessions adjourn. I feel that the many favorable reports which you will have from this experiment will create a desire for more of this sort of entertainment."

Oliver Will Speak At A S U Meeting

The American Student Union, continuing its series of lectures on "Trade" Unions, will have as its speaker next Wednesday E. H. Oliver, who will deliver an address on "Political Explanation of Labor." The meeting will be held at the meeting house, 16th and Kennedy Streets, and will start at 8 p. m.

Lincoln Fairley, formerly with Princeton University, now in Works Progress Administration's department of social research, and Lyle Cooper, former professor of economics at Marquette, now with the National Labor Relations Board, have been in charge of the meetings.

Ennes Temporary Independent Head

The following officers have been named for the Men's Independent Organization to serve until September when permanent officers will be elected: chairman, Howard Ennes; vice chairman, William Gausmann; Student Council representative, William Gausmann; secretary, Christian Bromberg; treasurer, Charles Gastrock; executive board members, Wayne Kniffin, George Derr, and William Resseger.

A swimming party has been arranged at the Ambassador pool Friday. Admission will be 40c each.

Council Group Gives Report On Magazine

Bartley Plan for Literary Publication Considered

The Literary Committee, appointed by the Student Council last spring to investigate the possibilities of establishing a school magazine, met July 19 and decided:

- (1) That a plan submitted by S. Claude Bartley, editor of the suspended magazine Counterviews, is not sufficient in its present form to cover the exact needs of the University.

- (2) That, since a copy of the plan has been sent to the Administration, the committee should await word from the University as to how the proposition was received.

- (3) The committee will propose three or four plans as possible alternatives to the one suggested by Bartley.

Stating that the purpose of his plan, which was the result of a survey of collegiate publications, "is to suggest a practical plan for a magazine which would be more universal in its scope than that of any other university in America," the editor of Counterviews outlined the structure as follows:

- (1) There is a new trend in public thinking commonly called the American way.

- (2) Dr. John W. Studebaker of the United States Office of Education recently instituted the public forum movement for adult education.

- (3) In the commercial world there is a tendency toward the development of a science embracing public relations.

- (4) The town hall idea comes to the front again. Several publishers have instituted machinery to feel the pulse of the nation—for example, the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Bartley's proposed magazine would embrace a compendium of controversy, a survey of public opinion and editorial comment, and a presentation of a new contrast method of news interpretation would fill these needs.

One of the faults the committee believed wrong with this plan lay in its administration. Briefly, this would be the set-up:

Publisher Asked
An experienced publisher, Bartley explained, would be engaged to direct the publication in cooperation with the University director of publications. The publisher would exert special effort in the commercial field and still keep in the counterbalance with the director of publications. The publisher would direct advertising and circulation in collaboration with the business manager of University publications.

The publisher and the school publication's director would be editors of the magazine. In addition, five research editors would be employed to furnish material for publication. These workers would be engaged as far as possible from unemployed students desiring work at the University. A research station would be provided at the Library of Congress and the facilities of other libraries and Government departments would be organized. Collaboration with the public speaking department, the School of Government and the English department would be encouraged.

Self Supporting

According to Bartley the plan would be self-supporting and profitable after two years of existence, during which the University would underwrite the publication. Editorial and business offices would be maintained on the campus. A subscription exchange unit would be established and at least 500 magazines and 200 newspapers could be secured on the exchange basis. These would be transferred for future reference to the University library.

Herrick at Illinois

Dr. Marvin T. Herrick, for the past two years a member of the English Department faculty, has been appointed to the position of associate professor of English at the University of Illinois.

1937-8 Handbook To Feature Full G. W. History

With a new and complete history of the University compiled by Deane Bryant after considerable research at the Library of Congress the Handbook will include several other new features when it is released at registration.

In an effort to improve the intelligent use of the book it will be combined into only two sections. The sections devoted to general information, activities and sports are not separated but are combined in the first section. The organization section will remain.

According to Robert Howell, editor, "action pictures of activities in action, of the campus in general and of a football game or so" will be included.

A third innovation will be an index of the names of everyone mentioned in the book which, according to Howell, should greatly facilitate and expand the general handiness of this year's edition.

There is a new cover design, tentatively approved, consisting of a blue cover with buff lettering or illustrations or both. The binding will permit the book to lie flat when in use, making talking over the telephone much simpler than before when reporters tried to write with one hand and hold the book and the telephone open with the other.

The history sheds much new light on the details of the founding not found in the catalogue or other publications of the University.

It tells of the struggle Luther Rice went through convincing the papal organization that they should found a University at the nation's Capitol. It gets away from the cut and dried manner of saying that on such and such a date in 1821 the Institution was founded and on such and such a date it became a University by the addition of a Medical school and so on, but mentions those facts in a novel manner.

Morris Appointed To Welfare Board For Four Years

Edgar Morris, a member of the baseball coaching staff for the past four years, has been appointed to the District of Columbia Board of Public Welfare for the next four years.

The appointment, announced by District Commissioner Melvin C. Hazen, is to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Worth B. Daniels.

Active in Civic Affairs
Morris, president of the sales company which bears his name, has been associated in numerous local organizations, including the Community Chest and the Washington Boys' Club.

Ed Morris, who has been prominent in civic movements for several years, is one of our more successful young business men. One of his favorite hobbies or activities, to which he has devoted a great deal of time, has been coaching baseball at this university. Facing a great many difficulties, because of being an unrecognized baseball coach, he falls to get the type of aid that one associates with football and basketball. However, Coach Ed has been making the best of what is given and has turned out more than respectable teams. His material, chiefly made up of athletes from the ranks of football, basketball, etc., are young men who are playing the game "for the love of it."

Turned Out Fine Teams

Last season after a slow start the team started hitting its stride and managed to put more figures in the won than in the lost column. Going back to the last column, Coach Morris turned out what was probably the most successful baseball team in Colonial History. His charges, going along at magnificent pace, won twelve and lost two games. Several Morris pupils have graduated to the big leagues. Going along year after year, the young business man has been faithfully serving a non-remunerative job purely for the love of the game; one which is shared by his wife.

News of the appointment was pleasantly received by Max Farrington, who has worked with him during the baseball season, and other members of the athletic department.

Power Makes Policy Change In '37 Co-op

\$3 Price to Give Choice of Six of 12 Functions

Roger Power, director of the 1937-8 Co-op, last week announced radical changes in the Co-op's make-up and policy.

Powers, whose appointment as director was announced only two weeks ago by William Rochelle, president of the Student Council, said that most of the details of make-up had already been worked out and it is expected that the book will be in the hands of the printer by August 35.

The chief difference between this and former Co-op book ventures are that there will be a new book for each semester instead of one for both semesters, each book will sell for \$3.00 cash, payable only in full, and the "holder's choice" idea, which means there will be six tickets, every one of which is good for any one of 12 activities or functions.

Flexible System
Perhaps the most signal departure from precedent is that the student is allowed to select the function he wishes to attend, so that if he misses on one activity he has lost nothing unless, of course, the close of the semester catches him with tickets still on hand. This is thought unlikely, since the number of eligible activities, 12, has been set at double the number of tickets in each book.

The plan at present is to have the 12 activities which the holder of a Co-op Book is eligible to attend listed on the inside covers of the book, in order that the student may plan the use of his six tickets in advance. If the student wishes to attend all 12 functions he may purchase two books. Among those activities open to Co-op holders will be Cue and Curtain shows, Homecoming, after-the-game dances and Student Council dances. All tickets will be couple tickets, except those to Cue and Curtain shows, which will be single tickets.

Power announced the appointments of Warren Shepard as assistant director in charge of publicity, Arthur Coffman as assistant director in charge of business administration, and Miriam Schmidt in charge of the office force. The appointment of an assistant director in charge of sales is expected in the near future, which will complete the directing staff.

Contracts to Be Made

The director stated that it will be his policy to establish contact with every organization, and that a free Co-op book will be given to every person selling as many as 20 books. There will also be a cup awarded to the fraternity and to the sorority buying the most books, the winner to be determined on the basis of percentage of membership subscribed.

It is planned to print 800 books each semester, making a total of 1600 books available for sale during the year. Power said that sale of 1500 books would, in his opinion, make the enterprise a complete success. However, he stressed the fact that, although the goal is set at 1500 books, no organization entering into a contract with the Co-op stands to lose, since the contracts this year guarantee a certain percentage of net returns for each organization and no set amount of money. Under this plan, no organization can fail to get its proper share or cap it lose by becoming a party to the idea.

The Co-operative Book system, which has had two years of trial, meeting with varying degrees of success, is being conducted on a much larger scale this year, because the directors feel that students are more Co-op conscious than formerly, and that the general satisfaction found in those who bought books last year, coupled with the changes made in this year's book, gave excellent promise of success.

In former years, these ventures have been handicapped by the inherent suspicion of "something for nothing" and by factional strife between political groups at the University. Powers expressed the hope that students will regard this as an all-University enterprise for the purpose of benefiting the individual student by enabling him to attend more and better school functions, and benefiting the various organizations of the school by giving them sufficient funds to carry on their activities properly.

Student Opinion Editorials

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"Yard Concerts" Present a Field For University Service

IT WAS with a certain feeling of trepidation that a group of students from the membership of the Symphony Club and the staff of The Hatchet last month suggested that Summer Sessions students might be interested in an evening of recorded symphonic music. The idea was born of a realization of the lack of musical entertainment for Washington during the summer months. For the past two years, of course, the "Sunset Symphonies" provided this much needed summer musical expression. But this year there are no Watergate concerts.

Linking the need for music with the University's community position and the special needs of its summer students, this group of students presented a plan to the Dean of the Summer Sessions that seemed at once to provide musical entertainment for our own community, and to offer a possibility of some day performing a very definite service to the city. The idea was given the immediate and whole-hearted cooperation of Dean Bolwell.

The project was undertaken as an experiment, for the committee recognized the general prejudice against "recordings," but the reception of the first program, even under the handicap of postponement, definitely established the musical reproduction as worth-while, and the experiment a success. It is now possible, through the cooperation of Dean Bolwell, to present a second program, this one not only offering fine recorded music, but also a piano soloist.

It is not difficult to see an important opportunity for University progress in this field: it should not be too much to hope that George Washington University may in the near future provide a unique center of musical interest, at least in the summer season, by presenting an expanded series of similar concerts open to the populace of Washington.

In Consideration of The Inter-American Center

MANY times in the past we have heard of the destiny of this University, and we have expostulated our faith in its future. It is unnecessary at this time to review these points here, but if we recall them now, it is only to consider with sorrow a recent development in one of the Divisions of the University.

The Inter-American Center is the unit of the University in question. It was set up several years ago to provide a center for Hispanic-American studies, and developed in a very practical and valuable manner a program in relation to our neighbors to the South. Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus was director of the Center until last year, when George Howland Cox succeeded him. Dr. Wilgus, as director, organized and carried out a comprehensive program, including as an important feature a summer seminar in Hispanic-American affairs that numbered among its speakers each year the outstanding scholars and diplomats in the field. The lectures delivered at the seminars have been published by the University Press and have been sold all over the world. The most recent one, just published, is reviewed on this page today. No seminar or other activity has been organized this year.

Dr. Wilgus, who is at present conducting a special series of lectures at American and Bucknell Universities, suggests in an accompanying article on Page 3 that George Washington University may perform a very valuable service to the cause of Pan-Americanism and peace by conducting a special conference here next year. It seems to us that work of this nature, and projects similar to the Hispanic-American seminars, would be of immense value to the University, and would go far toward establishing our reputation as an institution of higher learning—not to mention the value of such work to the world community.

The Union Faces the Facts

IN AN executive session recently, the Executive Council of the George Washington Union investigated charges of campus political interference in Union Party elections. In so doing, the Council was following a well-defined intent that is inherent in the Union idea: that the administrators of the Union must do all in their power to keep the Union free from any influences that may tend to draw the political positions of its component parts away from the position indicated by the philosophies of the three parties.

The Council issued a statement clearing the immediate situation caused by rumors of campus influences, and further paving the way for preventing further instances by clearly indicating that drastic action would be taken in any case where charges are found true.

The Union idea, in its fundamentals, is an essential democratic ideal that must be preserved. It is encouraging to note that an issue of this sort can be met squarely and fearlessly.

The Return of John Busick

JOHN BUSICK is back again, and those who knew him, and especially his colleagues on The Hatchet, are glad to see him once more on his old stamping grounds. Up until his graduation in 1935, Busick was a part of The Hatchet, not only of his sports page, but of the entire paper. From youngest cub to oldest editor, John was liked and admired. After two years of fine work in the metropolitan field, he returns to direct sports publicity for the University. We hope he makes good in this difficult task.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

The Way of the World

A STUDENT'S VIEW

By Denofid

THE READERS of the University Hatchet are no doubt surprised at the appearance and content of the paper this week.

August 3, 1937, marks the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant that a Hatchet editor has ventured to ask the University citizenry to direct their attention almost exclusively to affairs outside our brick walls.

I therefore feel under no obligation to rehearse the news of the colleagues should do occasionally.

"Something Must Be Done . . ."

Ennes was defining to a campus group the other night what seemed to him to be a new definition of a liberal. He stated that it was his own definition, so quite a few stopped to listen. "Something must be done, but not this liberal," he said, "are frustrating the objectives of the New Deal." What to do about it? "Some way must be found to expose those representatives of the people in Congress who have long since ceased to represent, but, in effect, have replaced the voice of the people with their own."

Someone meekly suggested that Editor Ennes get in touch with The Nation and The New Republic. We all smiled.

But he has a point there! Senator Barkley and his liberal colleagues—Minton, LaFollette, O'Mahoney, Norris, Pepper, and Wagner—ought to draft a sub-committee to expose the reactionaries and stooges riding along at \$10,000 per year on the progressive band-wagon. And if they go outside their own circles in prosecuting the needed purge, my hope is that their eyes would first light on Franklin D. Roosevelt, political columnist of The Washington Post, Day in, and day out, who dismisses the obvious, emphasizes the trivial, and lets the principle slide.

Committees of One Again?

My feeling, after listening to the Senate debates on court reform and the wage and hour bill, is that the following senators should be retired to private life: Clark, Copeland, Byrd, King, Bailey, Harrison, Byrnes, Holt, and Burke. Enough record votes have been taken in the past few weeks to make a fairly accurate determination as to whom the President can trust to fight for the reforms he promised. Senate Stogies Logan, Berry, Dietrich, Bulow, Guffey, and Smathers ought to be put to the acid test. But it is the former group that is the "something must be done, but not this" variety. I wonder if the President's Committees of One all over the country ought to be revived, for purposes other than a big Mayflower banquet.

The University is fortunate in having a man of Ennes' caliber at work in its publications. He is a dependable liberal, open to reason, and likely to do much to keep the campus, the faculty, and the administration stimulated with contemporary things that really matter.

President Marvin should tell Bruce Bliven about him.

MEDITATIONS

... By Winfield Rankin

Rushing Schedule Seems to Favor Four or Five of the Big Fraternities . . . O. D. K. Will Have to Meet Its Obligations . . .

MAYBE it's the heat, but I prefer to think it's the humidity which has put such drastic, impractical ideas into the heads of those busy people, the Interfraternity Council delegates.

I refer to the proposed new rushing schedule. Maybe it shall have been changed by the time this comes out, but that is hoping for too much. (Note: It was changed, though.)

My bone of contention with the new schedule is that it threatens to practically annihilate most of the smaller fraternities on the campus. I would guess that the biggest four or five would be able to stand the financial outlay necessary for the prolonged rushing period. Even they would have difficulty, but the fraternities which are smaller in numbers could hardly bear the expenses, if they compare to those of previous years.

Panel System Might Be Better

It is recognized that pledging should not be done as fast as previously, for many men get into organizations which do not suit their personalities nor fulfill their needs in the social scheme.

There are many variations of the present scheme, and the Panhellenic Council's system which would be more satisfactory to both fraternities and rush men.

Merely as an example, the Council could defer the start of rushing until late in October. This would help both fraternity and "rush" men to get started on the right path scholastically. Both groups could have spotted approximately what they wanted by then without the dizzying haste of rushing or being rushed to confuse them. This could be followed by a round of parties, apportioned somewhat as last year's schedule, with every night being closed except to two or three fraternities. Twice around like this should suffice, for after all nothing can accurately be judged when it has its party manners and clothes on. Another week of campus rushing should close the season.

(This time it's the heat)

THAT organization to which almost all activities men in the student aspire, Omicron Delta Kappa, should start reading now the signs of the times, the writing on the wall, or anything else it can read. It should notice, for instance, the increasing dissatisfaction with its functioning, and the facts that it is slowly and peacefully coming to an end.

In the above paragraph, I refer to "it," meaning the collective powers that be, which, I believe, should and soon will be "the powers that were."

I think there should be at least three major changes in this organization—and I do not feel I am publishing secrets gained from within its portals, for I knew these facts long before becoming a member. The first is a change in choosing the men. The point system, as set up at last, is practically meaningless.

A man who has achieved a "ten-point" position has only to attend a meeting or two of a few clubs and become enrolled on its lists, and he has the needed extra points. Thus these last points are a farce, representing merely a very few hours spent in getting on rolls. Sometimes, I'm told, it's even easier of a friend or two is an officer of a club. Naturally enough, as long as such a situation exists, there will be those to take advantage of it, and I seriously doubt if more than three or four men in the last few years have really been active, interested members in the clubs which they claim for points, according to the rules of this antiquated system.

O. D. K. Must Meet Blue Key Challenge

O. D. K. should keep in mind that although it has been able to keep Blue Key away from G. W. for some years, it must fill the need which it kept Blue Key from filling—that is, a more flexible, better-handled, honorary organization which will actually honor deserving men, instead of ignoring them for purely personal reasons. This brings us to the second point: the election of men to membership.

An honorary fraternity which purports to honor men for worthwhile and faithful service to the school and its activities should do so. The only bar to getting into it would be failure to be of enough service to merit this award. Certainly there is no place in such an organization for party politics or personal grudges.

Sad to relate, however, the latter is the rule, not the exception. Unless a man can be "paired off" with another of a different party or fraternity or both, his chances of getting in are diminished. It would serve no good purpose to name men who have been paired off or have not been admitted for failing to have the proper social connections or personality, but any one who doubts it has only to refer to friends in the organization, or activities men outside who have been keeping up with events.

The last point to be made is one which the Blue Key-ers mentioned. That is, the lackadaisical attitude of ODK in regard to doing something constructive. With its wealth of capable men (I'll assume), O. D. K. has the opportunity of being able to do more for the school in some constructive way than any other group could possibly have. But as yet it has done practically nothing. In fact, the well-developed lack of enthusiasm on the part of its chosen leaders for such work was publicly acknowledged a few months ago. Such leadership and ideas must change. One might even think that both would have "sloughed off long ago. I feel that such a time can not be far away now.

Dictators Wilgus' Subject

By Charles F. Kiefer

"South American Dictators," Volume 5 in a series Edited by A. Curtis Wilgus, Ph.D., The George Washington University Press, 1937, \$3.

AT A TIME when this country is being earnestly harangued concerning the possibility of dictatorship in the United States, Dr. Wilgus' book should do much to direct attention to remote and recent historical developments in the nations to the South.

Not only should a careful reading of the book serve to expose the hypocrisy of those who cry "dictator," but it should and does expose the historical courses of dictators—something the fanatical reactionaries overlook. Perhaps more important, the volume emphasizes the need for reflection and thought about the rise of dictatorship in this hemisphere and its effect on our institutions and national policy—something we all often overlook.

Presented to 1936 Conference

As the Preface points out, this final symposium of lectures was given before the Fifth Seminar Conference on Hispanic American Affairs in 1936. It is regrettable that these conferences are not to be continued. We as citizens and as members of a "University in the nation's capital" are just entering the era of active study and concern of our duties and responsibilities to countries in this hemisphere. These conferences, ably directed by Dr. Wilgus, had brought to the University well-informed scholars. Moreover, the world-wide sales of the volumes of lectures delivered before previous conferences is an excellent indication of their value as well as the inevitable reflect of the work of the George Washington University. "Economicizing" in a modern university is a difficult function to perform.

The general technique employed in the work just issued has been to examine each of the dictators as to his background and early training; historical events as they prepared the way for a dictator, and the final fitting of the man to the conditions. There are, to be sure, sharp divisions among the objectives of each "Strong man."

Francia, Artigas, Portales.

I suspect there are very few of us who know of Francia, Artigas, Portales, Rosas, or Nunez. Some of us know about Bolivar and Gomez. Most have been both ignorant of and indifferent to the others. But complete studies of all of them, and the implications, objectively and unbiasedly stated, of their careers are set down in this collection.

One last fact should not be lost—the influence of the church in affairs of the state. The church has not been a helpful force in the solution of national problems. Its emphasis and interest in property and the status quo is too well known by this time for comment.

"South American Dictators" is handsomely bound, ably edited and documented with excellent annotations. It should be put on the "must" list for all political scientists, pseudo-statesmen, and citizens.

The Next War—and Why?

A Brief Survey Of Current Opinion

THE next war and why? will very likely for long remain the most important single question facing any people—and equally likely for long remain one question which will consistently induce boredom to the ordinary audience.

The reasons for both of these points are not difficult to see. If one reviews what has been said recently by authorities—men of action and thinkers—on the subject. At the University of Virginia, the Institute of Public Affairs in its Eleventh Annual Sessions last month discussed the question of war under the topic, "International Cooperation for World Peace and Collective Security."

More than a half million words were spoken, by men and women of all shades of opinion, and the only single point agreed upon by all was that war is bad, and that the outlook for peace is not too bright. But there are hopeful signs, and definite possibilities that the "next war" may be avoided.

It would be unfair to attempt even to survey the valuable and extensive opinions expressed at the Institute, but a few quotations from the major addresses may indicate the trend of modern thought, and answer the original questions posed here:

"Neutrality Has Little Meaning"

"In the face of the complexities of modern international life and the universal character of war the idea of neutrality has little meaning. It is predicated upon a condition of international life that has long since passed; it is a policy born of faint-heartedness in the face of the present world crisis . . . But our situation today arises not so much from the revealed wickedness of man as from the fact that in so short a period of time he has been faced with greatest concentration of problems in his history."—Dr. C. M. Eichelberger, Director League of Nations Association, Inc.

"America's Mission . . ."

"America can have peace if she bases her international trade policy on a sound moral principle instead of the selfish program of profiteering as long as it is reasonably safe to profiteer, which is the



program of our present so-called neutrality legislation . . . The absence of war profits is the necessary condition of peace . . . America's mission is to keep civilization and democracy alive into the next century. War will destroy democracy and every nation it touches this next time."—Jerry Voorhis, Representative from California.

Fatalistic View Weakening

"If we take a fatalistic view of the situation, declaring that war is inevitable and, thinking only of ourselves, that we must put up with it as best we can, we, perhaps all unconsciously, weaken and discourage those agencies that are honestly working to prevent war."—Sir Herbert B. Ames, former Financial Director of the League of Nations Secretariat.

League Evidence of Sanity

"The birth of the League of Nations is the best evidence of human sanity which the twentieth

century has produced . . . I do not suppose that the American people will again be ready to assume their share of the common responsibility for world peace until World War and world depression have again swept over the earth. But let us consider, for one moment at least, what the effects upon the nations would be if at this critical moment we should declare as follows:

"We give notice that henceforth our vital interest in world order is to be defended. We do not promise to send our army or navy anywhere, but hereafter our influence will be thrown consistently on the side of law and order. We shall not permit our traders to aid aggression in any quarter and we shall consistently do nothing to interfere with those who are trying to resist it."

With these understandings, we propose to enter the League of Nations and to work actively not only against war and conquest, but for peaceful change, or a free distribution of raw materials for limited changes in national

boundaries in a few troubled areas and for such world-wide lowering of tariff barriers, along with voluntary limitation of populations, as will enable all nations to live in reasonable security."—Dr. Dennis P. Fleming, associate professor of political science, Vanderbilt University.

War Has No Point

"War today is useless because all wars, excepting wars of conquest or of revolution, are ended by the negotiations at the peace table, and once the peace table is reached, the binding custom of nations furnishes the rules for the settlement. Thus the war stage is without point."—Senator Thomas of Utah.

Order or Anarchy?

"The world faces the same choice today that it has faced ever since the modern world began, the choice between international order and international anarchy."—Barnett Nevers, associate editor of The Washington Post.

The "Isms" Hispanic-America

Trend to Moral Disarmament Developing in Pan-America

Conference at Lima Next Year to Discuss Intellectual Cooperation . . . George Washington University Seen as Possessing Opportunity of Advancing Cause of Understanding and Peace

By Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus

Associate Professor of Hispanic-American History

FROM the various institutional discussions held this summer in colleges and universities throughout the United States, it is evident that there are developing several clear trends in our relations with the countries to the south of us. Besides showing that an American League of Nations and an American Court of Justice, which have been discussed for some years by diplomats and statesmen on this continent, are not likely to be formed in the near future, chiefly due to the opposition of the great American Powers and especially because of the opposition of the United States, these discussions took a decided interest in what is coming more and more to be called "Moral Disarmament."

Suggestions were frequently made that each American government establish in its cabinet an officer in charge of Moral Disarmament to promote what is commonly known as Intellectual Cooperation, and that this official work with all of the intellectual institutions and organizations in this country for the promotion of a better understanding between the American states.

Many persons in the countries of this hemisphere have come to realize that it is one thing for their delegates at the Pan-American Conferences to sign political and economic agreements and quite another for their congressmen to ratify the same agreements. But when topics embracing intellectual cooperation have been considered, and when important national policies are not at stake, it has been proven that governments will gladly sign and ratify agreements of this nature. It is apparent then that this more informal, personal, and unofficial type of Pan-Americanism is coming to be considered with far greater favor by the American people than the more formal, impersonal, and official Foreign Office or State Department type which political and economic treaties and conventions represent.

Because of the increased interest shown in the past few months, and especially this summer in various courses and institutes, and because the suggested program of the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima, to be held probably next year, is to contain many of these topics, it may not be amiss to define and describe this term.

The Pan-American Union, through its Division of Intellectual Cooperation, has issued a statement which is worth quoting in this connection. It says:

Moral Disarmament a Part of Intellectual Cooperation

"An increasing amount of attention has been given during the last five years to Moral Disarmament in its relation to the problem of international peace as a whole. It has been discussed frequently in various European conferences and has found its way into conventions and treaties. Thus far, however, no concrete definition of Moral Disarmament has been offered."

"In the first place, it is generally recognized that Moral Disarmament is a part of the entire subject of Intellectual Cooperation. This is defined as the rapprochement between the various intellectual and cultural forces of different peoples, a disposition towards mutual understanding. Moral Disarmament as an idea and as a program gives to Intellectual Cooperation a greater definiteness of purpose. Intellectual Cooperation, being a spirit and method of interchange between the creative forces of mankind in its various and often arbitrary political and geographical divisions, must work against all the forces that periodically impede such interchange. Of these the most disastrous is war, the uprooting of which is the object of Moral Disarmament. In general, therefore, the question of Moral Disarmament is properly focused within the wider concept of Intellectual Cooperation."

"Moral Disarmament can perhaps be better understood by contrast with its opposite, moral armament. By the latter we may mean a willingness on the part of the masses of the people to fight on the basis of a general emotional and intellectual predisposition. If, for any number of reasons (tradition, education, propaganda, economic instability), the majority of the people are predisposed to fight, they will already be morally armed, and will, therefore, support the more concrete expressions of international discord—Economic and Material Armament. On the contrary, if the majority of the people are disinclined to take arms, this condition of morally disarmed public opinion would bring Economic and Material Disarmament nearer realization."

"Moral Disarmament means, therefore, the creation of a widespread intellectual and emotional climate in which the use of force as an instrument of national policy cannot survive. Its central idea is 'to promote in all spheres . . . a co-ordination of effort and a collaboration capable, not merely of saving time and facilitating information . . . but also of promoting the creation of an international outlook.'"

"Its task, as stated by the Universal Peace Congress of 1931, is to awaken the mind of youth . . . to a sense of the unity of the human race."

The Movement Must Evolve During Peace

"Looked at in this way, Moral Disarmament appears not only as a movement for peace, but also as a movement that can successfully evolve only during peace. It is a strengthening of all the individual and collective attitudes which will nullify, in the interests of international cooperation, the effects of the war psychosis. Its work must be done during the intervals between wars, and the proponents of Moral Disarmament presumably are responsible for increasing those intervals in order that the work may be solidly and permanently done."

The 'Good' Earth



Cartoon Courtesy of Harold Talburt and The Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.

U. S. Neutrality Policy May Get Test As War Fever Rises in the Orient

By Dr. William C. Johnstone, Jr.

Associate Professor of Political Science and Dean of the Junior College

THREE factors will determine whether the hostilities now in progress in North China will develop into large-scale warfare between China and Japan. First, the extent to which the Japanese government as a whole supports the military in their effort to clear North China of opposing forces. Every indication points to a whole-hearted support of the Japanese army's actions although Japanese officials in Tokyo continue to state that they hope for a settlement before they are forced to extend the arena of war. Second, the decision of the Central Chinese government in Nanking to give material aid to the Chinese armies fighting in the north. Although Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have called on the Chinese people to resist the Japanese invasion, no reliable reports have yet been received that Central government troops have been ordered to engage in the hostilities. Third, the continuance of hostilities between Chinese and Japanese troops in the Peiping-Tientsin area with attacks and reprisals from both sides may so aggravate each group as to extend the area of hostilities, thus making a local settlement impossible and forcing both governments to engage in large-scale war.

Tank Truce Presaged Clash

The present hostilities are not surprising in view of the situation which has pertained in North China since 1933. In that year Japanese troops appeared below the Great Wall and eventually forced the Chinese in the north to sign the "Tangku Truce" in May. This agreement created a demilitarized zone in the area bounded by the Great Wall and Peiping and Tientsin. Within this zone there was established a semi-autonomous government under the Chinese leader Yin Ju-kang in 1935. It is no secret that the Japanese military hoped for the setting up of a much larger area including the five north China provinces of Chahar, Suiyuan, Hopei, Shansi and Shantung. The failure of this more ambitious plan and the growing strength of the Nanking government presaged a new attempt by the Japanese army to dominate the north.

The unsatisfactory situation in North China, together with other factors, combined to produce the severe political defeat administered to the military elements in the Japanese elections in the spring of

this year. With less support at home and faced by a Chinese government growing steadily stronger, it is not hard to conceive that the Japanese army should make another attempt to clear out all anti-Japanese elements from the north China provinces where Japan desires to establish a definite sphere of influence.

For over a year detachments of the Japanese army have been operating in the Peiping-Tientsin area, holding maneuvers, and garrisoning the strategic railway points. These actions have served to stimulate the growing anti-Japanese feeling throughout China which has been so clearly evidenced in the past week by the vigor of Chinese attacks around Peiping and in Tientsin.

U. S. Neutrality Ignores Far East

From the Japanese point of view, now is a propitious time to act, since they apparently do not expect that the other powerful nations will try to prevent war as long as the European situation remains so unstable. Whether this is to be the case, no one can say. In so far as the United States is concerned, our neutrality legislation has been the result of a large "stay-out-of-war" movement and the general feeling seems to be that we should stay out of Far Eastern troubles at almost any cost. Yet it must be pointed out that our neutrality laws were enacted with almost no consideration given as to their application to a Far Eastern conflict and the American people may receive a rude awakening in the event that it becomes necessary to invoke neutrality in a war between China and Japan. With Japan our third best customer, any action by the United States which would result in loss of some of this trade would be met by loud protests from the cotton-growing south and from those industries which profit by our Japan trade.

It is hard to see how China or Japan can gain by large-scale warfare and there is no question but that peace in the Far East is of vital interest to the United States and many other nations. American foreign policy, then, is faced by the difficult and hazardous task of attempting to prevent a Sino-Japanese war and at the same time keeping free from any involvement in such a conflict.

Intervention Unit Notable for Its Intervention

By Bill Rochelle

APPROXIMATELY eleven months ago it seemed that if something wasn't done and done quickly, the supposedly private civil war in Spain was destined to be a European "bottle royal" with all of the big powers taking an active part. Italy and Germany were working night and day to supply Franco with men, money, and munitions. Russia was doing all that she could



to help the Loyalists, while French public opinion was rapidly molding into pro-Loyalist sentiment. Portugal was gladly serving as a highway over which Fascist supplies were being shipped to the Rebels. Great Britain stood ready to jump into the melee on a moment's notice if it were necessary to save her trade route to the East through Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, and the Suez Canal.

On Aug. 26, France, sensing the impending crisis, invited all governments to form an international committee to supervise non-intervention accord. After considerable procrastination, twenty-seven na-

Progress, Reaction Elements in Spanish Conflict

By Austin Roe

NINE out of ten of your friends will tell you that the Spanish Civil War is a death struggle for some sort of supremacy between Communism (the Loyalists) and Fascism (the Rebels) with Russia and France supporting former while Italy and Germany place their shanks on the latter. But why not call it a struggle between Democracy and dictatorship? or Repub-



licanism and Autocracy? or liberty and military oppression? or something else?

The present intervention of certain European countries into Spanish internal affairs, with a view towards dictating the form of government that country should have, has ample precedent in history—many years before Communism and Fascism, as such, were conceived.

Rome—206 B. C., 1937 A. D.

In 206 B. C. Rome considered its form of government was more appropriate for Spain than the type the Spanish had and the Romans

Spain, 1937 The Next War

It Can't Follow a Blueprint, But Must Grope in Its Planning, Impelled by the Day's Acute Problems, Directed with Artistic Politics . . . But Can the "Isms" Supply This?

By James Healy

Instructor in Economics

THE WORLD has developed an insatiable interest in the "isms." It's a natural phenomenon, arising out of the inherent desire in man for a perfect society and from a deplorable economic crisis that have branded the 19th century type of social organization as decidedly imperfect. Unfortunately, however, this—like other impassioned interests—has been characterized by distorted conceptions, terminological confusions, often more purposeful than innocent. Terms such as capitalism, socialism, communism and fascism have been stripped of their dignity, certainly their true meanings, by sensation-mongering journalists, more tragically by statesmen (politicians) seeking campaign labels to publicize themselves or damage their opponents. The "isms" now are popular epithets in our vocabularies.

The reasons for these distorted conceptions are fairly obvious. The genre of socialist proposals are legion with only vague distinctions between the categories. In addition the terms have suffered sudden changes of interpretation in the hands of theoreticians. There is a vast difference, for example, between communism before the 1840s and communism as we know it today. Proudhon, an important pre-Marxian socialist, wrote vigorous condemnations of communism, only to be considered today one of the many fathers of modern communism. Finally, confusion has arisen from a failure to analyze each "ism" in its entirety. A single characteristic torn from the theoretical whole, of which it may constitute but a minor part, is erroneously treated as if it were the whole. Thus we have such fractional definitions as "Communism is the anti-God spirit"; "Nazism is a system of racial persecution"; "Fascism is dictatorship." By the same logic the human body might be defined as a tonsil, or something equally as absurd.

Socialism a Rational, Objective Reordering of Property Rights

These terms defy clear-cut definition. To be accurate one must analyze each type in detail. However, a generalization, if not abused, may serve as a blanket definition. Socialism is essentially a rational and objective system of reordering property relations. It is based upon the conviction that the present system, a product of organic growth, cannot possibly be rational. Thus economic planning is usually an integral part of any socialist scheme. Furthermore, all socialist ideologies have these common features: a sincere belief that their ideals may be realized, a program for achieving the aims, and an appeal to labor as the chief instrument for effecting the transition. Ownership, by the people, of at least the chief means of production is usually an integral aspect of the program.

The dominating personality in the history of socialist thought is unquestionably Karl Marx. Not only is he popularized by his devoted disciples, but he has been well publicized by the vehement invectives leveled at both himself and his theories by his opponents. Thus his introduction to the public has been chiefly emotional, seldom intellectual. For this reason you may find many self-proclaimed Marxists who speak endearingly of "the movement," and who vigorously denounce fellow-liberals who may deviate but slightly from the Marxist gospel, and conservatives alike as "petty bourgeois!" Yet these same worshippers of dogma if asked to explain "dialectical materialism" or "surplus value" are at complete loss. The same is true of many of Marx's critics, who dismiss his doctrines as worthless products of a neurotic and psychopathic mind.

COMMUNISM before 1848 usually implied a system of complete equality in which all goods—means of production as well as articles of consumption—were owned by the community. Marx, however, anxious to protect his proposals from the unpopular connotation of "socialism" which had grown up with the abstract Utopias of early 19th century ideologists, labelled his system "communism." Thus arose our modern interpretation of communism—"revolutionary socialism." Marx did not believe in the communal ownership of all property, as many critics falsely assert, but adopted the thesis that the means of production should be transferred to the state, the transference, in accordance with the dialectical premise, to be possible only by means of a political revolution. Since then Lenin has popularized the famous dictum of "pure communism," viz., "from each according to his ability; to each according to his needs." Communism, therefore, differs from socialism only in the manner of its inception and its intensity.

Fascism implies Thought Pattern Divorced from Action

Terminological travesties are most blatant in the analyses of Fascism. Not is this entirely blame-worthy, for fascism is anti-intellectualism, implying that the thought pattern is generally divorced from the action pattern. That fascism is illogical, however, is not a necessary conclusion. The basic postulate of the fascist state is the subordination of the individual will to the collective will. Theoretically, the individual in the state is a meaningless substance except insofar as he is a member of the community. It follows, then, that there are two personalities built up in the state: the individual as a member of the state and the higher

personality of the collective whole. From this abstraction it is a simple step to rationalize the dictator's presence in the fascist state: he is the embodiment of the higher personality, the only person capable of interpreting the "objective will" of the integrated whole. Other Fascist characteristics are then evolved: Aggressive nationalism leading to a resignation to the necessity of militarism; the leadership principle, including a rigid hierarchy from which all authority emanates; the antipathy towards democracy; the total denial of the class-struggle. Fascist leaders firmly assert they follow no rigid formula, as do the Marxists. Yet a thorough study of the two fascist states today, Germany and Italy, reveals a clarity of purpose which is impressive, even if repugnant.

The difference between Italian Fascism and German National Socialism is one of degree only. Germany's totalitarian state goes farther than the Italian corporative state in the application of the fascist myth. Thus we find the Hitler regime making it absolutely impossible for any deviation to arise among like-thinking religious or racial groups. This persecution may be one of the results of fascism, but it is not necessary to it.

To the Marxist, fascism is a phenomenon of capitalism in decline; they argue that the capitalist tycoons, recognizing that the system can expand no further, are forced to smash labor unions, withdraw democracy to bolster it up. To do this it is necessary to encourage a reactionary middle-class movement directing it against labor. Using the middle-class as its cat's paw, capitalism is able to beddle the class by adopting socialist arguments at the outset. After a time this comic must be stopped, the socialist demagogism must be purged. This, the Marxists continue, happened on June 30, 1934, in Germany. Fascism now is a complete tool of capitalism.

Danger of Fascism Unrealized Until Hitler

Prior to 1933 it was believed by the Marxists that fascism was not permanently dangerous to world revolution. In fact it was referred to as the democratic republic, because with its inception the workers would rush to join the communist group. With great self-confidence the communists occasionally even acted in collaboration with the fascists to destroy the Prussian coalition government. Both extremes worked against the middle.

With the advent of Hitler, however, sentiment changed. The possibility of Fascist encroachment upon the Soviet Union aroused genuine fear among the communists. United anti-Fascist fronts were formed, first in the form of labor unions, later by means of political alliances, notably the French coalition government.

THE Marxian theory of Fascism is weakened by more detailed investigation. While it is admitted that the Fascist leaders smiled upon big business in their rise to power, they are subservient now to no special group. In Marxian terminology "an expropriation of the expropriators" has been accomplished by rigorous state decrees. True, the basic elements of capitalism remain in the form of private property and private enterprise. But they are commandeered as ruthlessly as labor, in accordance with the Fascist catchphrase: *Gemeinnutz vor eigenennutz*.

Fascism does not act in accord with its social origins. It drains the active elements from all groups into the dominating military group, so that the line is not drawn between economic classes, but rather between activist and non-activist elements. Skillful psychologists, the independent militarists of fascism have but one policy: stay in power. The imperialism of today which makes Europe tremble is not impelled by finance capitalism alone but by strong psychological factors.

"No Basic Difference" a Spurious Notion of Commentators

A further spurious notion rampant among commentators is that there is no basic difference between revolutionary socialism (communism) and fascism. This oversimplified conclusion is the result of drawing parallels between characteristics of Russian government and economic organization and the German and Italian setup. More detailed study on their part would reveal that Russia today represents neither "pure communism" or fascism.

The Marxist-Leninist doctrines emphatically state that communism can be achieved only after the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and the "lower phase of communism" have destroyed all bourgeois remnants. Frequent "purges" in the U. S. S. R. do not necessarily indicate that the Stalin regime has become reactionary; they are rather, according to theory, healthy signs. Nor does the "dictatorship" feature permit analogies to be drawn. For in Russia the proletariat supposedly is in the key position, not a military entity representing no economic class. Some eyebrow-raising

17 Basketball Games Listed for 1937-'38

Hatchet Sports

Sophomore Club Plans "August 13th" Dance

Bolwell's Parties Highpoints
Of Summer Sessions—Fraternities
Sponsor Rush Functions

BRAVING superstitions in their first public venture, the Sophomore club will sponsor a dance in the Student Club from 9 to 12 on Friday night, August 13. Admission will be fifty cents per couple.

Music will be furnished by a negro band and all George Washington students are invited. Winners of the high school scholarships as well as all sophomores have been specially contacted.

The committee for the dance is as follows: Stan Segalish, chairman; Norma Cunningham, sales; Eleanor Thomas, Morton Churchill, and Alan Rothenberg, publicity; Connie Wadden and Charles Gastrock, tickets.

DEAN Robert W. Bolwell sponsored his two annual parties for the summer session during the last two weeks of July.

Students were entertained at a concert by the Shoreham Trio on the campus followed by a dance in the Student Club on Friday evening, while members of the faculty and administration staff enjoyed an all day party Saturday, July 31, at Southport.

KAPPA SIGMA will entertain prospective rushees with a beer party at the house Wednesday night.

Phi Sigma Kappa will hold a dance at the house Friday night, while Sigma Phi Epsilon will sponsor a dance Saturday evening.

Kappa Alpha will hold an informal party at the house Friday evening.

Sigma Nu entertained members of the chapter and their friends at two house parties during the month of July at Ocean City.

Piney Point, Maryland was the scene of the Phi Sigma Kappa House Party on July 9th, 10th and 11th. They also sponsored a Boat cruise on July 24th.

Alpha Delta Pi entertained with a dance at Sylvan Springs July 27. Phi Sigma Kappa gave two dances at the house during the month of July, on the 14th and 28th.

Radio dances were given at their respective houses by Sigma Phi Epsilon on the 31st, and Kappa Alpha on the 22nd of July.

Sigma Chi held a picnic on July 24th, at the home of Sam and Bob Walker in Washington Grove.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon held an informal dance at the house on August 1st.

Members of Acacia enjoyed an informal garden party at the house on the 27th.

Two weddings and eight engagements of University students have been recently announced.

Elizabeth Hope Watkins, G. W. alumna and member of Zeta Tau Alpha was married to Robert N. Allen, July 1, at the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church. The Allens are now making their home in Bridgeport, Conn.

Alfred Trask, Tau Kappa Epsilon, and Eleanor Meeker, were quietly married July 15. The couple is now residing in Lyon Village.

Brig Gen. and Mrs. Samuel T. Ansell recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Nancy Lydia, Alpha Delta Pi, to Harold Nelson Morrison, son of Col. and Mrs. Frank Morrison.

Miriam Broas, Kappa Delta, will marry Paul Van Ness, Acacia, on August 14, at the Calvert Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Taylor Wright announce the engagement of their daughter, Virginia Elizabeth, to Robert Stuart Bray, Miss Ballard a member of Kappa Delta.

Robert E. Gordon, Tau Kappa Epsilon, and Dora Trotter are to be married Sept. 15 in Smyrna, Kans.

Virginia Pope, Phi Beta Phi and Richard Kreutzberg recently announced their engagement. They will be married in September.

Seven Fraternities Name Delegates

Several national conventions sponsored by local fraternities and their chapters throughout the country have been scheduled for the month of August.

George Morgan, George Croft, and Paul Green are to represent Sigma Phi Epsilon at the national convocation to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 10-12.

Ben Coleman, as delegate, and Allen Hubbard, Jack Wilby, David Fry, Joe Koonitz, Tom Gorman, and Des Shepard will travel to Chicago, August 22-28, for the national convention of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Sigma Nu will hold its national convocation in New York City, August 17-19, with Ross Jordan and Charles Murray as delegates.

Delta Tau Delta, represented by Albert Loring and John Weirick as delegates, and Prof. Norman B. Ames as alumni delegate, will hold its national convocation in Pittsburgh, Pa., August 25-28. John Rhodes, Roger Lewis, and Henry Marshall will also attend.

Ray Howard and Ervin Chapman will represent Tau Kappa Epsilon at its convention in Milwaukee, Wis., during the first week of September.

Kappa Sigma held its national convocation in Columbus, Ohio, June 30 with Ray Galliard, Lyle Gundy, and Rutledge McGhee as representatives from the local chapter.

Edward Kemper will represent Epsilon Chapter at the Sigma Chi convention, to be held in Boston August 22, 23 and 24.

Betty.

The romance between Millie Sonstrom and Bert Wildman seems to be the real thing all right. They are talking about wedding bells in November, that is, as Millie puts it, "if we don't have any more fights."

I hear you'll be back in time now to hold down that executive government position of yours until school starts. You do that. So long, my pet.

Betty.

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New, Strong Teams Added To Schedule

Minnesota and North Carolina Among New Teams

FACING all of last year's stronger opponents, along with several new-comers of established merit, the next edition of the Colonial basketball team will have to step awfully fast to maintain the pace set in the past couple of years under the leadership of Coach Bill Reinhardt.

Minnesota, North Carolina, University of Toledo, and Washington & Jefferson are the outstanding additions to the schedule which, so far, lists seventeen games with the opener tentatively set for December 15.

Something a bit new in basketball will be tried in the series of games with Loyola of Chicago, one of the three teams to defeat G. W. last year. Not only will Loyola be one of the Colonial's opponents on the western trip to be taken in February, but they will be played twice, in two nights when they make a return trip to the Colonials home court, the Buffmen playing hosts to the Ramblers on March 2.

Long Island, probably the best team in the country last year, is again down for two games, to be played on a home and home basis, the first of which will take place in Madison Square Garden, January 19, the return encounter being held in the Tech gym on George Washington's birthday, L. I. U. was the only team to beat the Colonials by more than two points, and was the only team to defeat the Buffmen more than once, turning the trick in both of the games played last year.

Colombians Have Hands Full Among the better teams on the schedule, in addition to the already mentioned are West Virginia, Westminster, and St. John's (N. Y.). Supporting these teams on the schedule will be Davidson, Elon, Butler, and Wayne. A glance at the accompanying schedule will show that Bill Reinhardt's charges will indeed have their hands full next winter.

Not only will the team have its hands full, but so will the coach. Rebuilding will be the keynote of early practice sessions, as the coach has to replace the three of last year's varsity five who graduated at the close of business in June.

Hal Kiesel, captain, Ben Goldfaden, and Milt Shonfeld have all achieved that goal of goals and have joined the alumni of the University. Tommy O'Brien and Jack Butterworth are the only two regulars back from the '36 varsity first string quint. With these two as a nucleus, and a swell bunch of reserves from which to pick the other three men, Bill's job shouldn't be impossible by any means.

Ex-freshmen Ready And it won't be any harder with a bunch of ex-freshmen eager to grab a place on the first team. Bob Faris, the University's only three letter man, seems one of the most promising candidates for one of the forward posts. Tommy O'Brien and Jack Butterworth (forward and center) will probably hold their posts, with the two guard positions being thrown wide open among the ex-yearlings, and the second-stringers.

In order to place an old hand at one of the guard posts, Reinhardt may shift Butterworth to guard, and if he does, the position will be no stranger to Jack, as he frequently took over that post when Captain Kiesel took over the center position. Perhaps the most prominent of candidates for the positions will be sophomores Joe Headstream and Meyer Aronson, both of whom burned up the court for the freshmen last year.

The complete schedule for the next year is as follows:

December 15, Davidson; 23, North Carolina; January 1, Minnesota; 10, Elon; 19, Long Island University; 31, West Virginia; February 2, Butler; 3, Wayne; 4, Loyola; 7, Toledo; 9, Westminster; 12, Wayne; 18, St. John's; 22, Long Island; March 1, Loyola; 2, Loyola; and 5, Washington and Jefferson.

Freshman Week To Be Busy One

The new incoming freshmen will be met with a 'freshman program' the like of which has never been seen on the campus before if present plans pan out. So goes the rumor on the campus.

The first week of school will be Freshman Week, there will be no off campus rushing so the fraternity rushing rumors go. There will be a freshman dance, when, where, and who will play, no one knows, just a rumor here and there. The Union wants time to tell the freshmen of its activity. O. D. K. wants time, Delphi wants time. Panhellenic Association is going to have a party of some kind and the Independents plan to give a beer party and smoker. Interfraternity Council will give a tea dance or two, and also the fraternities will, of course, have many other functions.

Initiations Kappa Sigma announces the initiation of John Breckinridge, Jerry Hayes and Roger Marcoux. Zeta Tau Alpha recently initiated Lois Cooley, Justina Sampson and Anne Lehman.

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Busick Named Press Agent

John Busick

THE appointment recently of John Busick to the post left vacant by the resignation of Jack Espey as publicity agent for the athletic department of the University effective last Saturday was the happy outcome to a problem that has been hanging fire since early last spring when Espey heeded the call of the "pro ranks" and signed as publicity agent with the Washington Redskins.

Busick's selection came after a long series of interviews, discussions, and conferences with the several candidates for the position, virtually all of the prospects being local down-town sports scribes. Johnny, as Busick is called by those of his acquaintance, is no exception, for he has served on the Washington Redskins since his graduation from the University in 1935, covering local sports and, since the opening of the baseball season, has covered the activities of the Washington Senators in the American League, no small job to be sure.

Before his graduation from the University two years ago, Busick served on the Hatchet, having the position of sports editor during his last few semesters as a student. He has been ranked as one of the best of collegiate journalists to have ever served upon the Hatchet, and is acknowledged to have gained for the sports page of the paper a new "place in the sun."

Through his practical experience both as a collegiate sports writer and as an honest-to-goodness sports reporter, Busick should be fully capable of handling the job that he has tackled with the same degree of skill and ability that marked the efforts of Jack Espey during his connection with the University.

The task, strange as it may seem, has been made more difficult by the position that Espey now occupies, for Busick must retain the support of the Colonials by the fans of Washington in direct opposition to the efforts of Espey to build a following for the newly inaugurated professional gridiron battles in the city.

What Pastimes Do G. W. Coaches And Athletes Indulge In?

Pixlee in Hollywood—Screen Test?

WHAT do college coaches do in the summer-time? What do college athletes do during this same period?

These and other questions The Hatchet will endeavor to answer in an earnest effort to fill space. A result of the barren summer season. After choosing Coach Bill Rhinehart as the victim, yours and everybody's reporter went out to the East Potomac swimming pool, part of the Lottier concession, where the coach is managing.

Finding Bill near the end of his lunch, we waited. With lunch over, the coach strolled with us in interests of The Hatchet to a scenic spot overlooking the magnificent Potomac and justifying the minutes spent. With this interesting bit of news were brought to light.

It seems that the nucleus or main group of coaches and athletes are here in town. While most of these gentlemen are occupied in a fashion that is associated with the development of brawn, a few are doing something really original.

If rumor has it correct, Jim Pixlee has been playing a splendid game of possum these many years, and seems to be gifted in more than one direction. Bill Rhinehart with a gleam in his eye passed on the item that Pixlee is now in Hollywood, and darkly hinted that the worthy was in process of undergoing a screen test. Truly versatile, what with pigskin and glamour.

Poetry loving Gen Sexton is in Hegginsville, Missouri, his wife's home town. The other three directors of Colonial sports are occupied right here in the humid capital city. All are universally employed in operating swimming pools.

With Bill Rhinehart at East Potomac, and Botchy Koch, line coach, Butterworth, Osborne, Sampson, Holt, Hogg, Renzaglia, Borden, Carter and even Bert Green, Bert is up to his old tricks, handling the injured. Botchy, now far removed from line coaching is an engineer, yes, machinery and everything. It is on Botchy's slight

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November 13: North Dakota State slaughtered in rain at homecoming game. Critics say teams shouldn't make game so one-sided, but coach explains reserves were in there most of the time and even they couldn't be stopped, and repeats, "You can never tell."

November 14: Sports editor of morning daily suggests post-season game between G. W. and another local school (you guess which).

November 20: Colonials, weary from all night ride to Little Rock, held to scoreless tie with Arkansas Razorbacks. Sports announcer for breakfast food takes up cry for post-season game. University silent on question.

November 25: Playing with only four days of rest, Colonials barely win over weak West Virginia team in Thanksgiving finale. Editor and announcer repeat request for post-season game, but get no support from either school in question.

Hatchet reporter explains that University is opposed to post-season games, citing previous refusals, particularly the bid from the Cuban government. Editor, announcer silent.

December 1: University receives bid to sugar bowl in New Orleans for game with U. S. C. University silent, officials being 'out of town.'

December 10: University respectfully rejects bid, explaining once again its policy toward post-season games and interference with the football players' scholastic life, once the regular season is over.

December 15: Basketball season starts, football forgotten for the rest of the year.

Interventionists

Pan-America

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Heat Prompts Hectic Forecast of Grid Season

By John Strong

WHAT with copy being what it is (scarce) and the weather being what it is (hot and sultry) yours truly thought up a nice idea for filling up some space in this summer issue and, if the editor doesn't see it, here is my idea of the forthcoming season in sports.

October 1: Colonials open season in heavy rain by barely nosing out Wake Forest and the Wolves begin to howl. Coach explains he was experimenting with players and didn't want to tip off his hand for the big games to come.

October 7: Pixlee warns of power of West Virginia Wesleyan and tells students not to expect one-sided contest. "You can never tell," he says.

October 8: Colonials slaughter W. Va. Wesleyan and wolves holler "shame" for rolling up the score.

October 15: Colonials defeat Quantico Marines, but the Marines injure two of the best Colonial linemen and the backfield star. Critics ask why Marines were scheduled.

Pixlee Offers Protection October 22: Scribes predict Alabama will drown the Colonials but Pixlee says, "You can never tell."

October 23: Field goal in fourth quarter gives Pixleemen fifth victory in as many starts. Scribes from downtown call Pixlee "Possum Jim" and sing his praises. Colonials begin to gain national recognition as this was the Crimson Tide's first defeat.

October 28: Easy victory foreseen over Tulsa's Oilers, but Pixlee says, "You can never tell."

October 29: Last minute touchdown gives Buffmen victory over Oilers as three inches of rain fall in one hour during game. Visions of perfect season begin to dance before Colonials' eyes. Pixlee warns of overconfidence, saying "anything

er than a misnomer. However, due to the sympathy of the British Conservative Party for the insurgents, and to the position of Monsieur Blum just before the devaluation of the franc, they proceeded very slowly. On Jan. 2, England and Italy signed the "Gentlemen's Agreement," the contents of which have never been made public, but which evidently gave Mussolini a freehand in Spain in return for protection of British interests in the Mediterranean. France has refrained from materially aiding the Loyalists for fear of losing British support in case of a Franco-German conflict. Russia, growing tired of old Trotskyists, has given up the dream of a Spanish Soviet.

In reality, non-intervention took the form of intervention in Spain by depriving the Madrid government of its acknowledged right to purchase arms abroad.

So the non-intervention committee, having accomplished nothing and not expecting to accomplish anything, has resolved itself into an exclusive bachelors' club which discusses such important topics as Britain's chances in Davis Cup matches, and completely ignores the fact that Germany and Italy are violating not only their agreement, but also established rules of International Law. Many observers feel that it has prolonged a bitter Civil War and thus caused considerable unnecessary human suffering. I am inclined to agree.

"Isms"

is permissible over the Trotskyite hypothesis that the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in Russia has been replaced by a dictatorship of the big proletariat over the little proletariat. But granting that divergence from theory, a close inspection of the ultimate aims of communism and fascism reveal little that is analogous.

In Western countries today it is evident that we are going to witness a new economic synthesis, with the government largely in the economic picture, not only as a regulator, but as a provider. Laissez-faire, although still a rather vigorous corpse, is gradually being supplanted by the totalitarian interventionist state: both on the regulatory and entrepreneurial sides. This state will have to take cognizance of ideological and emotional conditioning of many groups; it can't follow a blueprint, but will have to grope in its planning, impelled by the acute problems of the day. In all this, great political acuity is needed. Whether any of the "isms" can supply this acuity is doubtful. Liberals and conservatives alike have shouted "Wolf" so often, it is impossible to ascertain future public reaction.

Next Hatchet Sept. 21.

The next issue of the Hatchet will be published on September 21, which is the day before classes begin.

Alumnus With G. E. E. M. Trille, BSME '37, joined the General Electric Co. on June 15, as a student engineer in the Lynn plant.

Spain

proceeded to execute their intentions. The Saracens performed a similar feat, to a greater or less extent, from A. D. 712 to 1492. In 1700 the Spanish Hapsburgs departed this world for a better one, which gave the French Bourbons an irresistible opportunity to dominate Western Europe. The French had decided to bless Spain with the idea of what a government should be when England, Germany, Russia and the Austrian Hapsburgs intervened and caused the upheaval known in history as the War of the Spanish Succession.

The year 1808 rolls along and Napoleon, dictator par excellence, marches his army into Spain for an alrimg and bequeaths to the Spaniards his brother, Joseph, as their ruler by divine right.

The Liberal Revolution of 1812

In 1820 Spain was convulsed by a revolution led by Liberals who re-established the 1812 constitution and the Cortes. Two years later the Holy Alliance decided at the Congress of Verona that Spain should have a reactionary monarchist government under military oppression and authorized France to intervene and suppress the liberal movement.

In 1846 France intervened again, this time in the matter of the marriage of Queen Isabella, and thereby broke the entente between France and England. In 1868 Queen Isabella was deposed and the throne offered to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. Again France made up its mind that Spain should be governed differently, so it dispatched a firm note to Germany demanding assurances that no Hohenzollern would ever be allowed to ascend the throne of Spain. This issue led to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71.

All but the last event occurred long before the spectre of the Communist Manifesto stalked through Europe. The present intervention by France and Russia on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other cannot, therefore, be considered as something new under the sun—namely, as constituting a struggle between Communism and Fascism. Rather, the international line-up reveals the age-old struggle of power-politics. The shibboleths of Communism and Fascism merely lend color to an internecine war which is, in essence, a domestic struggle between progress on the one hand and reaction on the other.

Spain

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